1. **Chronology and Context**
   a. **Prehistory**
      i. Paleolithic – Old Stone Age (20,000-3300BC)
      ii. Mesolithic – Middle Stone Age (8000-4000BC)
      iii. Neolithic - New Stone Age (4000-3300BC)
      iv. Bronze Age (3300-1600BC)
      v. Ancient Times (4000BC – AD 476)
   b. **Thematic Overview**

2. **Terms of reference**
   a. **Cosmogony**
   b. Six cosmic coordinates
   c. Axis Mundi
   d. Hierophany
   e. Rituals
   f. Genius loci
   g. **Animism**
   h. **Archeoastronomy**
   i. **Mimetic architecture**
   j. **geoglyphs**

3. **Important Prehistoric Sites**
   a. **Caves and Circles**
      i. Lasceaux
      ii. Menhirs and circles of stone and wood
iii. New world circles and earthworks

4. Ancient Times
   a. General Chronology
      i. Ancient Times (4000BC-AD 476)
         1. Egypt: 4000-500BC
         2. Mesopotamian (3500-538 BC) Sumerian, Assyrian, Neo-Babylonian
         3. Persia (539-331BC) Origin of Moorish style
   b. Egypt
      a. Queen Hatshepsut- at Deir-el-Bahari in Egypt built around 1500 BC

ii. Formalism in the landscape of Ancient Egypt

iii. Architectural Mountains and the Earth’s first Cities: Landscape as urban power in early ancient civilization
    1. Ziggurats –
    2. Summeranians- collapsed tower of Babel
    3. Pyramids
    4. Temples as sacred caves and mountains
    5. Hinduism-cosmologically sacred sites and structures
       a. Mandala plan of the temple
iv. **Cities, Parks and Gardens**
   1. Theban Court of Amenhotep III, depicting his own house and garden.

   2. Sumerian cities took the shape of an organic hive of residential and artisan activity surrounding a religious and palace precinct (Sumer-SE Iraq)

   3. The Ishtar Gate

   v. **Obelisks**

c. **Greece**
   i. Background

   ii. Crete-Minoan-

   iii. **Mycenae - Greece**

5. **Southern Amer-Indians**
   a. Background
   b. Chronology –
   i. **ca. 40,000–15,000 B.C**
      People migrate to North America from Asia at irregular intervals by way of the Bering Land Bridge.
ii. 10,000–8000 B.C.
Paleo-Indian-period Native Americans are nomadic and hunt large animals for food. They also eat small game and wild

iii. 8000–1000 B.C.
small-game hunting, fishing, and collecting wild plants.

iv. ca. 1200 B.C.
Southeastern Indians begin growing squash gourds.

v. 1000 B.C.–A.D. 1550
Woodland-culture Native Americans settle in permanent locations,

vi. ca. 200 B.C.
Southeastern Indians begin growing corn.

vii. A.D. 700–1550
Mississippian-culture Native Americans create large political units

viii. A.D. 1492

c. There are parallels between the America Archaic and European Neolithic periods as the culture was based on an environmentally specific specialization.

d. Mounds and Plazas
   i. NE LA at Watson Brake (Monroe)

   ii. Mesa Verde-Kivas with small open spaces (cliff palaces)

e. Ancestral Pueblan settlements around Chaco Canyon

f. Inca shrines
   i. Lake Titicaca

   ii. Pururuacas

   iii. Nazka lines and Effigy earthworks
       1. Giant serpent mound in Ohio 1100-1140 BCE

       2. Great Bear mound in eastern Iowa